



NEW STAGE OFFERS NEW PROBLEMS

In our latest issue we predicted that two European and two Latin American teams would advance to the next round of the world football championship—and our guess was correct. Still, some of the aces had to struggle to qualify—even Brazil had quite a job cut out for them in their opening game versus the USSR. Also, no sensations occurred, as Algeria, Cameroon and Kuwait dropped out.

Second group contenders West Germany, Austria, and Algeria totalled four points each, and West Germany and Austria moved up only through their total number of goals.

In Group Five North Ireland surprisingly came out at the top of the standing with four points, while strong favourite Spain placed second. The biggest problem with the team is their unimpressive performance, characterized by a nervous, skittish style of play. They will need to have something better up their sleeve to hold up against their group B rivals Britain and West Germany.

Brazil and Britain are the only two teams to finish the first stage with clean sheets, while Chile, El Salvador and New Zealand dropped out. Italy and Cameroon tied all their games, while Hungary scoreless produced a top-scoring record, kicking El Salvador 10-1 and finishing at the top for the scoring list overall.

CORRESPONDENTS NAME A WORLD TEAM

The West German DPA news agency has come up with its version of a symbolic world line-up, in the wake of the first stage of the world football championships: goal-keeper Dasayev (USSR); defenders Gerets (Belgium), Karl-Heinz Förster (West Germany), Chivade

(USSR), Junior (Brazil); midfielders Sorotras and Ziko (Brazil), Ardiles (Argentina); forwards Mariner (Britain), Blokhin (USSR), and Eder (Brazil). The celebrated Maradona and Rummenigge, along with goalie Nikono, of Cameroon, were named only as substitutes.

NATIONAL RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP

Hot favourites VVA, from Moscow region, downed the Leningrad Primorje 47-7 in an opening game of an eight-club national rugby championship round, which will produce candidates for a national team due to play in the 19th European championship match this fall.



Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

formation gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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YACHTING

The USSR did well in the annual Kiel regatta, winning three of the seven Olympic classes. The winners were twice world champion Viktor Popov and Sergei Kuzovov (Tornado), Sergei Borodin and Vladimir Akimenko in the Flying Dutchman, and 1980 Olympics silver medalist Boris Budnikov in Soling.

SPORTS NEWS

Like a year ago, the USSR's men's track and field team downed their GDR counterparts, 113-99, while the GDR women won, 91-85 in a bilateral meet. The match produced quite a few fine performances. In the 1,500 m Olga Dvirna from Leningrad and Zamilia Zaitseva from Andizhan broke the four-minute barrier, clocking 3 min 59.31 and 3:59.95 respectively. World-record holder Udo Bayer of the GDR reached 21 m 72 cm in the shot-put. Svetlana Ustusova from Andizhan dashed 4,000 m in 8 min 35.46 sec and GDR contenders Barbel Vokkel and Marita Koch clocked 22.25 sec and 49.49, respectively, to win the 200 m and 400 m events. Ileana Pustie from Harju won the javelin with a 90 m 72 cm throw, ahead of strong Dedei Michel of the GDR and Olympic winner Dalila Kula.



A US women's basketball team defeated Czechoslovakia 88-60 in a recent international tournament game in Moscow. The visitors will also play a few friendly games here, just for fun. Photo by Sergei Praskov

CYCLING TRACK FOR ASIAN GAMES

Work is over on a cycling track in Delhi, one of the new sports facilities specifically built for the 9th Asian Games opening here on November 19. The concrete course is up to high international standards. It is 333.33 metres long, has a minimal inclination of seven degrees and a maximal one of 28 degrees, and holds 2,250 spectators. It also features recreation rooms for cyclists, dressing rooms, a conference hall, a press hall, a cycle repair workshop, cafe and a restaurant.



1978 European marathon winner Leonid Moseyev triumphed in a recent race, retracing the marathon route of the Moscow Olympics. Photo by Yuri Tulev

Success for first-timer in Hessen Rally

For the third year running the USSR took part recently in the 31. ADAC-Rallye Hessen in the FRG, one of the stages of the European championship. The USSR fielded three crews: Stays Brundza-Anatoly Brum, Vello Ounpuu-Aarne Timusk and Edo Rade-Georg Valdek, all driving Lada-1600s.

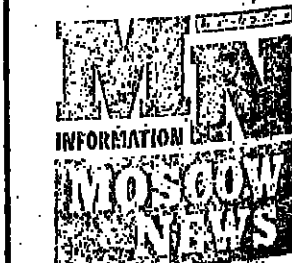
The Hessen Rally route is peculiar in that though it is only 880 kilometres long, nearly 400 km of this distance lies over

speedy stretches. Out of a field of 139 our crews received starting numbers 7, 16 and 21 due to their past credits. Rain on the first day of the rally created additional difficulties for the drivers.

All our three crews kept at the head of the race; true at the start of the second lap the West German driver of a Volkswagen Golf, following on Vello Ounpuu's tail, made a football "sliding tackle" on a sharp bend

and slammed into Ounpuu's left front door. The "culprit" dropped out minus a wheel, while Vello had to drive the rest of the way with rain and cold blasting him through his broken window. This, however, in no way deterred him. Driving for the first time in the rally, he placed first in the 2,000 cc class and 13th overall. Rade and Valdek came third and the USSR team as a whole came second in the national standings. A total of 93 cars finished.

Vladimir DANILCHEV Master of Sport



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DEBATE AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New York. An acute struggle has developed in the committee and the working group of the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament, where the delegates are discussing concrete proposals for curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear disaster. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are emphasizing the need to adopt a practical approach which would allow for a slowdown in the arms race, then to move on to substantive measures in the field of disarmament, primarily in the area of nuclear weapons. The Soviet representative V. V. Shustov told the Session's full committee that the USSR is ready to agree to the limitation, reduction or banning of any type of arms on a fair reciprocal basis. He urged a more active use of all the existing channels of negotiation both multilateral and bilateral.

The other countries of the socialist community also launched a range of specific initiatives. Their appeal to concentrate on the elaboration of constructive measures is shared by the overwhelming majority of non-aligned states. Today, Indian delegate A. Vankateswaran said, millions of people on the planet demand an immediate elimination of the threat posed by nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the American position at the Session has created new doubts among many delegations in respect to the sincerity of Washington's statements regarding its readiness to achieve real results at the current Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

Initiators of the Lebanese tragedy

Beirut. The US aided the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in all areas, PLO leader Y. Arafat told the ADN news agency. He pointed out that the Israeli war of aggression against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples is aimed at destroying the PLO and that this is not an Israeli but an American decision. Stressing that no one will succeed in destroying the Palestine Liberation Organization, Y. Arafat noted that the defence struggle of the Palestine Patriots is now the most prolonged conflict in the Arab-Israeli war, despite the presence in Lebanon of eight Israeli divisions, supported by all-Israeli air and naval forces.

120,000 residents of Beirut fled the city in fear of the Israeli shells and bombs.



Beirut citizens who remained homeless after the Israeli aggression. Photo UPI-TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

© Pope John Paul II has urged an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people and the recognition of their legitimate rights. The legitimate demands of the Arab people of Palestine, first of all, their demand to have a homeland, must be met, he said in Vatican.

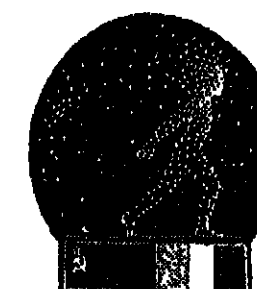
© The NATO Air Force base in the West Germany city of Gellenkirchen in North Rhine-Westphalia has been officially designated as NATO's main centre for the operation of 18 AWACS planes.

© Over the past decade, there has been a threefold increase in crime committed with firearms in Britain.

Heath raps Reagan

London. Criticism of American economic policies has come from the former Conservative British Prime Minister Edward Heath who accused the Reagan administration of "complete irresponsibility". He pointed out, speaking in London that US policies have varied the monetary system of the West into a giant casino, where only professional crooks can make profits.

We are dealing with an administration which constantly ignores the fundamental principles of alliance, stressed Heath. Therefore, the constant threat of a trade and currency war can only be averted if the "RBC" countries take resolute measures to protect their economies, to protect the financial policies from the influence of the United States.



French cosmonaut and Soviet colleagues back on earth

The seven-day joint Soviet-French space mission aboard the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5—Soyuz T-6 is over, as the crew of French space-

man Jean-Loup Chrétien and Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Alexander Ivanchenkov returned to earth while their hospitable hosts, Anatoly Berezovoi and Valentin Lebedev on the orbital complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5, remained in orbit.

The descent module of the Soyuz T-6 spaceship has brought back data on extensive research jointly conducted in space, which undoubtedly benefit both Soviet and French science, and increase the general fund of human knowledge.

The mission was a fresh important step in the development of cooperation between the two countries for the peaceful exploration of space. Soviet spacecrafts carried French laser defectors; French rockets were twice launched from the Kerguelen Island in the south of Indian Ocean with a vast array of Soviet and French equipment, and Soviet hoster rockets have carried French satellites aloft.

(For comment on medical research turn to page 4)

'TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN ASIA'

Such is the subject of the international conference which took place in Moscow with the participation of more than 50 scholars and public figures from over 20 countries, including Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, Syria and Turkey, as well as representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

The speeches made during the plenary meetings and in the three working sections of the conference, said Academician Yevgeny Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, show that the scholars' evaluation of modern Asia's main problems are identical or close.

It was noted unanimously that since World War II the role of Asian states in the world arena has grown considerably. The Soviet Union's relations with Indian and other Asian countries has had a positive effect on the regional situation.

Peace and security is the main prerequisite for successfully tackling the task of development, now facing Asian states, stressed K. P. Mishra, dean of the school for international studies at the J. Nehru University (India). This is why the conference participants upheld the peaceful policy of the USSR, and its unilateral rejection of the first use of nuclear arms.

THE TURKMEN MIRACLE

Only half a century ago they predicted the complete disappearance of the nomadic tribes of Turkmenia living in the Kara Kum desert—the "Black Sands". Today this people has advanced from feudalism to socialism and, assisted by other Soviet republics, has irrigated the lifeless desert to grow cotton, and now produces oil and mines sulphur.

250 Soviet cities and towns supplied the southernmost republic with equipment for the construction of the Kara Kum Canal. Now Turkmenia, with 80 per cent of its territory covered with desert, provides one-seventh of the country's gas, 12.8 per cent of its cotton and 20 per cent of its Persian lamb skins.

The USSR's only desert institute was set up in Turkmenia. It has received general recognition as an authority in the field. According to a UN report, "According to 1977, it has conducted an international course on desert studies for the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America."



At the concert of the Turkmenian amateur ensemble Shuhar, first place winner in the 13th international competition of folk ensembles in Zagreb.

Round the Soviet Union

● A MUSEUM DEDICATED TO THE RUSSIAN NOVELIST IVAN GONCHAROV HAS BEEN OPENED IN HIS NATIVE CITY OF ULYANOVSK on the former Bolshaya Saratovskaya Street. The museum is in the house where the author of such world-famous novels as "Oblomov", "A Common Story" and "The Preceptor" was born 170 years ago. Today, the former Saratovskaya, which has been re-named after the writer, is one of the most beautiful streets in the ancient city on the banks of the Volga.

● WATER FOR THE FALLOW TRACTS OF LAND IN TURKMENIA IS NOW FLOWING ALONG THE 13-KILOMETRE MAIN CANAL, BUILT IN THE SOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC. The canal was designed to improve the supply of water to 35 thousand hectares of land in the Khauzkhansky area, where fine-fibre cotton is grown. By the year 1990, it is planned to reclaim for cultivation between 180 and 190 thousand hectares of land through irrigation in the republic.

● A MUSICAL APPEAL, RESOUNDING IN THE ESTONIAN CITY OF VALGA HAS NOTIFIED THE CITIZENS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS FROM THE LATVIAN CITY OF VALKA OF THE BEGINNING OF A SONG AND DANCE FESTIVAL TO MARK THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET UNION. More than a thousand enthusiasts of the arts of singing, music and dance from the two Baltic republics have gathered together in Valga. The programme of the festival consists of places by Estonian and Latvian composers, as well as songs written by Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Georgian authors.

● ANOTHER RESORT FOR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT HAS BEEN BUILT FOR THE STAFF OF THE SIGMA FACTORY, IN VILNIUS, LITHUANIA. The resort, which complements the factory's treatment and recuperative complex, has been built in accordance with the association's plan for improving working conditions and recuperation for its staff.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

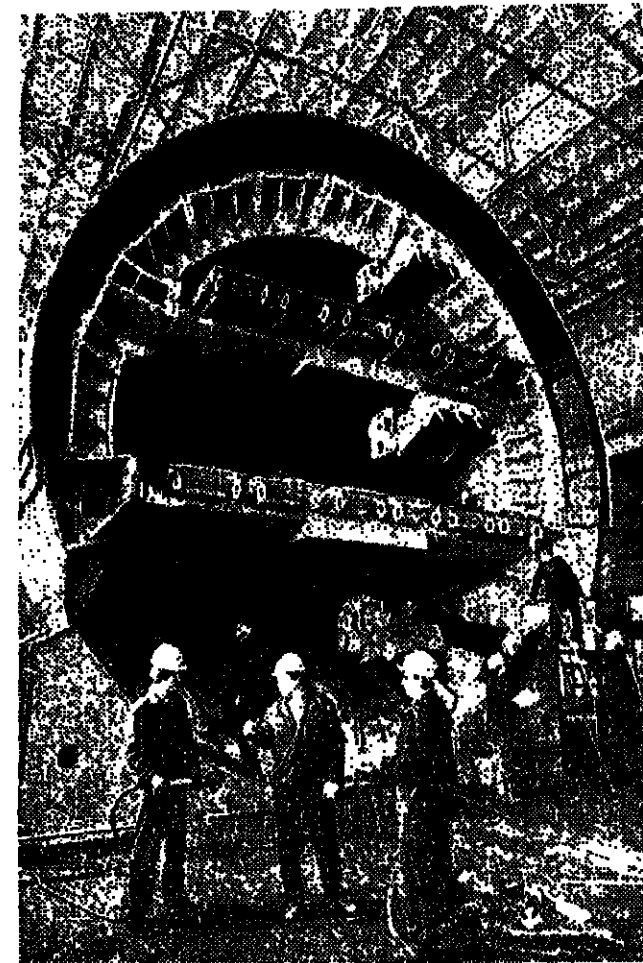
BAM TODAY

PRAVDA publishes an article about the construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM). BAM in figures consists of over 3,000 kilometres of rails, two hundred stations and sidings, sixty settlements for railwaymen, thousands of civil engineering structures, including 138 major bridges and nine tunnels with a total length of 32 kilometres. The track goes across seven mountain ranges, where tunnels have to be designed to withstand high seismic activity, with as many as three thousand tremors occurring each year. In steeply inclined sections powerful electric locomotives will be provided, capable of pulling 7,000-tonne trains made up of heavy-duty eight-axle vans. The Baikal-Amur Railway is being equipped with modern automatic traffic control systems, allowing for reliable operation of all the sections with minimal staff. By June 1982, the builders laid 2,300 kilometres of track with 870 for permanent and over 1,000 for temporary operation. With the construction in full swing, the project is beginning to pay off. The Baikal-Amur Railway, the country's thirty-second, was opened to traffic January 1, 1981 and has already carried millions of tonnes of coal, timber, construction materials and other cargoes, as well as hundreds of thousands of passengers.

GENETIC ENGINEERING: IN THE LAB AND IN THE FIELD

This is the subject of an article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, summing up an experts' discussion in the scientific society Zhaniye.

UNDERGROUND KILOMETRES



The underground metro has been in operation in the Soviet Union for almost half a century. The first line was opened to passengers in Moscow in 1935. It was just 11.6 kilometres long and had only 10 stations. Now we have metros in eight cities—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Tashkent, Baku, Yerevan, Tbilisi. Construction has begun in three more cities, and designs are being prepared for a score of them.

The total length of the metro lines is 370 kilometres, with Moscow accounting for 200 kilometres. This country's metros carry more than 11 million passengers every day, including 6.5 million in Moscow.

By 1985 the lines will be extended by almost 100 kilometres. The Soviet metro builders have powerful tunnel-digging technology at their disposal. The efficient heading machine which you see in the photo can dig through any rock, and do it faster than other tunneling methods.

Soviet designs, technology and techniques have been borrowed by metro builders in Budapest, Bucharest, Prague, Warsaw, Zagreb, Sofia, Maribor and Helsinki. The Soviet Union is supplying technology, experts and training for Indian personnel in Calcutta where the first Indian metro is being built. This know-how will later be used in Delhi, Madras, and Bombay.

High-rise construction in the Far East

White sails over the blue bay—this is how the Far Eastern city Nakhodka will look to the seamen of incoming ships. The illusion of sails will be provided by high-rise residential and office buildings, whose construction has already begun.

Construction was formerly considered impossible due to the region's high seismic activity,

but the problem was solved with the commissioning of a factory for superstrong pre-fabricated panels. The construction industries are developing rapidly with four factories turning out reinforced concrete parts: 150,000 square metres of housing are constructed annually. The city's population will reach 400 thousand by the year 2000.

Robots, get to work!

The new storeroom operator did not make a single mistake on the first work-day among the

numerous shelves of the Leningrad "Kirovsky Zavod" complex. It selected promptly,

unerringly, and on first request, from among some two thousand compartments the required part or workpiece for the Kirovets tractor, directing them to the assembly line.

This was the experimental computerized robot, performing the work of dispatcher, storeroom keeper and a team of loaders.

Leningrad boasts the country's largest robot fleet of over 1,000 units. The Petrodvorets watchmaking factory is best known for its robot-operated assembly line, which freed up 500 workers for other tasks.

In the magazine MOSKVA. It is no longer adequate to merely recall and record on paper one's personal memories of the war. The reader is now increasingly interested in a wide-ranging search for morality similar to that depicted in Yuri Bondarev's novel "The Shore", for example. Bondarev claims that the value and usefulness of human life is determined by which road and man takes in life, by his sowing the seeds of good and honour, justice and love for his kin, or by his choosing the road of profit, egoism and cruelty. In seeking for the truth, the writer conducts profound psychological and philosophical research on our society's real and imaginary values, setting them against the common human categories of good, justice, mutual trust.

FOR A NEW FAMILY

A new family needs quite a lot of money to set up a household, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. The spending goes up with the birth of the first baby. The financial situation of a young family has been improved by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On Increasing State Assistance to Families with Children". It provides for interest-free loans to improve housing or to buy household items. This clause becomes effective in Moscow next April.

A young couple, provided one of them is under 30 and that they already have a child, can draw as much as 1,500 roubles from the enterprise's social, cultural, and housing fund, due for repayment in eight years and given to those who have at least a two-year work experience. When a second child is born, 800 roubles is credited against the loan, and 500 in case of third birth.

Soviet-French medical experiments in space

Soviet-French medical experiments in space are described by Anatoly Yegorov, MD, deputy flight director for Medica.

On board the Soyuz-7 station, members of the Soviet-French crew Vladimir Dabanbekov, Alexander Ivanchenko, and the French Cosmonaut, Jean-Loup Chrétien, have carried out a number of experiments, including a series on human adaptation to weightlessness. They are to examine the restructuring which takes place in the human body during a space flight. At first, cosmonauts feel an increased flow of blood to the head, and their vestibular system starts to malfunction.

In weightlessness, changes occur in the functioning of the cardiovascular system. The study of these changes is part of the Soviet-French designed experiment "Echography". With the help of ultrasonic waves specialists can monitor the heart and the arteries, veins and other vessels which lead blood to the brain.

Using a special display, the crew can receive at a glance all the information about the functioning of their cardiovascular systems. In this piece of research they also use for comparison the Soviet "Pneumal" complex, including a pump which serve to redistribute the blood in the lower extremities.

It is much more difficult to control motion in the state of weightlessness than on earth. Scientists believe that in a state of weightlessness the central nervous system receives somewhat distorted information about the position of the body.

This problem is being studied in the joint experiment "Post", which includes the recording of the bioelectrical activity of the muscles which hold the body in a steady position.

Medical problems are being examined in many more experiments being successfully conducted by the Soviet-French crew.

EXHIBITION OF CHUKOTKAN BOOKS

"The Red Alphabet", the first Chukotkan reader, issued half a century ago, is the main exhibit at an exhibition which opened in Moscow on the USSR's North Pacific coast. The display features books in various Chukotkan languages, and is making the 50th anniversary of the USSR. Before 1917 Chukotka used to be a land of one hundred per cent illiteracy, as the Chukchi were one of Russia's fifty peoples with no written language. The first primer thus greatly facilitated the task of eliminating illiteracy on the peninsula, and marked the foundation of the native literature. In Magadan alone as many as eight books or booklets are issued annually in the Chukchi language.

FLUFFY RUGS

An ancient craft has been revived at the Carpathian Slavnytsky farm in Western Ukraine. The farm's craftsmen have begun to make the fluffy rugs which have decorated the homes of local inhabitants since the times of Kievan Rus.

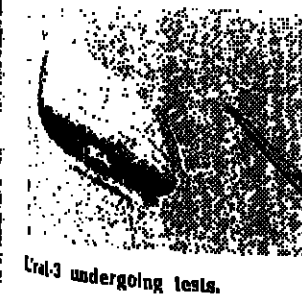
The secrets of rug-making were passed by folk artists specialists in this kind of craft in the village Ivan Franko Region.

The young girls in the village of Plozdy are particularly skilled at rug-making. First, thick colored threads are put on the loom, then the rug is put into a wooden box and sprayed by a powerful jet of icy water. The water softens the yarn and long pile is formed. When dried by a high mountain wind, the rug becomes bright and soft, a fine ornament to any home.

Science and Technology

AIR CRANE

The Ural-3 piloted airship for transportation and assembly operations has been tested in Byelorussia in the Urals. This rectangular airship is made of silver rubberized material. It was designed by the Ural section of the All-Union Institute of Geophysics of the Ministry of the Power Industry and Electrification of the USSR. Ural-3 is fast with helium, and is highly manoeuvrable in light. It will serve as the basis for an air crane capable of lifting 15 tonnes.

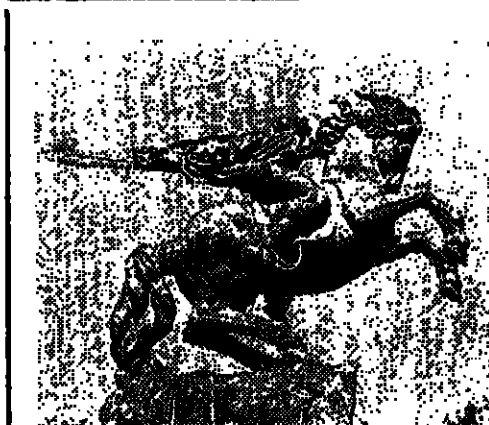


FLYING EXPRESSES

Work is nearing completion in Kiev on the first section of a proving ground for electric motors and new types of high-speed transport vehicles.

Nearly the two-kilometre railway stretch is a 670-metre concrete and a special trolley along the way. The vehicles were constructed by the linear assembly of electric motors. A 10-kilometre route have been selected in the capital of the Ukraine which will link the

Places to visit



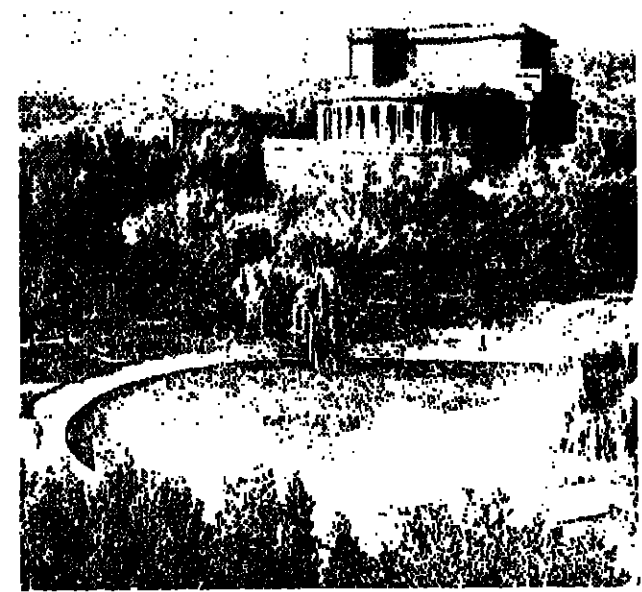
The Monument to David Sasunsky, the hero of an Armenian national epic.

The Opera and Ballet Theatre in Yerevan. The architect was awarded a gold medal at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1937.

YEREVAN

Yerevan is older than the eternal city of Rome. What is more it is one of the few towns to have a certificate of birth. Carved in cuneiform upon a basalt block in 782 B.C. the certificate reads as follows: "Argishti, son of Menua, built this strong fortress, and gave it the name of Erebuni". Today Yerevan is 2,784 years old.

1920 is another important date in the history of Yerevan. For this is when Soviet power was established in the ancient land and the construction of socialist Armenia began. At the time Yerevan was an unbecomely town of slightly over 20 thousand inhabitants. Now more than one million people or a third of the republic's population live in the city. At any time of the day Yerevan seems to be flooded with the rays of the rising sun. This is certainly



residential area of Troyeshchina with the Levoberezhnaya metro station. Later the route will pass along the Dnepre as far as the Poznyaki-Oskorki district.

WASTE AS

A VALUABLE MATERIAL

Soviet phosphorous chemical industries can meet their demand for sulphuric acid needed in the production of mineral fertilizer by utilizing their own waste.

Researchers from Leningrad recommend that acid be produced from phosphorous gypsum, which at present are discarded as waste after the processing of apatites. An experimental consignment of sulphuric acid derived from waste has been produced by an experimental plant of the Leningrad Scientific, Research and Design Institute of the Basic Chemical Industry.

In turn, the waste thus produced—the so-called calcium silicate—can be utilized to produce cement and high-grade bricks. Thus all previously rejected chemicals are now put to good use, and the environment is left clean.

ARTIFICIAL BLOOD?

Scientists from the Central Scientific Research Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion have found a substitute which in some cases can be used to replace the blood given by a donor.

It will be recalled, that an essential function of our blood is to supply the tissues and cells of our body with oxygen. This is done by haemoglobin, which easily combines with oxygen in the lungs, and, when necessary, just as easily separates from it. However, when taken separately, a solution of purified haemoglobin injected

into the blood vessels leaves them so quickly that it fails to carry out the role assigned to it. To overcome this difficulty, members of the Institute combined haemoglobin with a polymer, called dextran, and obtained, in this way, a substitute for blood which stays in the

vessels long enough to produce the desired effect. They have also discovered preparations based on a combination of emulsions with fluorocarbon compounds, which take over the blood's breathing function, being able to dissolve and convey large amounts of oxygen.

Young architects of Kirghizia

The design for a highway, which will connect Frunze, the capital of Soviet Kirghizia, with the new Manas airport has been endorsed. The authors of the design—a group of would-be architects, students of the local Polytechnical Institute—successfully adjusted the placement of bridges, trestles, underground passages, bus stops and trees to go with the roadway. The design is not the group's first independent work; they have also designed such original structures as Kirghizia's pavilion at the USSR Economic Achievement Exhibition and a four-storeyed building for the institute where they study.

The taste and the work of young people will make an impact on the present-day and future outlook of the republic's cities and villages. Yevgeny Pirsarsky, chairman of the Architects Union of Kirghizia, told our cor-

respondent. Young people begin learning to deal with complex problems in their student years. Design offices have been set up at many higher educational institutions which train architects. They work out dozens of designs annually. Recreation facilities on the bank of the highland Lake Issyk-Kul, a number of major agrarian centres, rural hospitals and other buildings have already been erected according to these designs. Many diploma papers are recommended by state commissions for realization. Kirghiz designs have been awarded over 20 honorary diplomas at reviews of the creative activity of graduates of architectural higher educational institutions and faculties in recent years. The best of them were displayed at various exhibitions, including those of Paris and Sofia.

OF INTEREST

Efficient—milligramme

What can be more pleasant on a hot day than a glass of juice or fruit drink? This is precisely why considerably more of these beverages are manufactured during the summer months. But if they are overproduced, there is a danger that they will ferment and become undrink-

able. What is to be done? The people of the Nizhny Novgorod Gorky in the Gorky have obtained a drug called plantagin from a plant called cerevisia. Just one milligramme of the drug in a litre of beverage prevents it from fermenting for 3 to 5 months. Another drug, mycin obtained from green walnut, has the similar properties. Both plantagin and mycin have been tested successfully.

VIEWPOINT

The Soviet village: today and tomorrow

Nikolai DEZHNEV, Secretary of the Central Committee, Agricultural Workers Trade Union

Soviet agriculture... Field workers, tractor drivers and other mechanics, operators at stock-raising complexes, agronomists, livestock specialists, veterinarians, agricultural pilots, engineers in various fields, economists, physicians, teachers, librarians and many other specialists are working here. They include 1.8 million with higher and secondary special education diplomas and almost 4.5 million tractor and truck drivers as well as mechanics. Mechanized labour on the farm has increased efficiency and incomes are growing.

Field and office workers' wages have doubled over the fifteen years between 1965 and 1980, while the collective farmers' earnings have grown by a factor of 2.5. Provision for pensions and social security has improved and public fund payments and allowances which cover free health service and education, pensions, student grants, and paid annual leaves, etc., have increased.

Not only the type of labour but also the entire way of life, the needs and interests of village dwellers and the village's outward appearance are being changed so that the standard of living will be more equal to that of the city in terms of modern conveniences, services and amenities, while, certainly, the village will surpass the city in terms of natural recreational facilities.

Also over the fifteen years between 1965 and 1980, housing construction in the country accounted for about 500 million square metres, chiefly cottage-type detached houses, well-designed and spacious. Kindergartens and nurseries were built for 2.6 million children, new clubs and houses of culture were opened catering to an audience of 7.7 million. Many areas built new modern hospitals, inter-collective farm resorts and hotels for free or 30-per cent-of-cost vacationing.

Great social changes are also awaiting the village during the current (1981-1985) and the next five-year plan periods (1986-1990). The USSR food programme for the period ending in 1990 adopted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Meeting in May, 1982, provides for an allocation of about 100,000 million roubles. Modern housing construction will continue on a wider scale in collective and state farms and other agricultural establishments: not less than 170 million square metres by 1985 (and up to 200 million square metres by 1990). The current five-year plan envisages new schools for 2,315,000 children, kindergartens for 1,182,000 children and clubs and houses of culture to accommodate 1,305,000. By 1990 the kindergarten network will grow 1.5 times, and clubs and houses of culture by a factor of 1.7. The provision of population with medical, shopping and catering facilities is being expanded and improved. In other words, many things will be done to eliminate social differences between the city and the country for the sake of increasing the prosperity of the rural population.

Her career has been rich and eventful. She studied for a while at the famous La Scala. Her teacher was Maestro Piazza. He said that the quality of her natural voice was very close to the Italian "bel canto". At La Scala Maria Dleshu prepared, in the original language, the

At the present time, Maria Bieshu is recording Bellini's opera "Norma". She is, of course, singing the lead.

Photo by
Yuri Rykovsky.

The summer concert season opened at the Green Theatre in Gorky Park, Moscow, with a new variety programme called "The Day of Broad Smiles". Throughout the summer the theatre will be the venue for

performances by representatives of our multinational Soviet art, among them Moldavian artistic ensembles, the Krasnoyarsk philharmonic, the Siberian dance ensemble and the Kalinka and Nazdzhda pop groups. In addition,

the park's three main stages will be reserved for performances by leading amateur groups from the Union republics. This artistic marathon will start off with performances by amateur artists from the...

Photo by
Andrei Stepanov

July 3-5

THEATRES

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin-
skaya St.) 3 (mat) — Feltman,
"The Old Comedy"; 3 (eve)
Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes"; 4
(mat) — Kalman, "Marlitz"; 4
(eve) — Millyutin, "Girls in a
Plutry"; 5 — Kalman, "The Gyp-
sy Princess".

FILMS

Cinema: "Oktyabr" (Prospect Kallinina). Metro Arbatskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall, Palace of the Soviets. Pyatidesyatiy etazh.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall
Pyatysyatskaya Sq. A public ex-
hibition dedicated to the 25th an-
niversary of the Moscow branch
of the Artists Union of the Rus-
sian Federation features paint-
ing, drawing, sculpture, deco-
rative and applied art, along with
theatrical sets created by artists

A black and white photograph showing a vast parking lot filled with hundreds of cars, mostly sedans, arranged in neat rows. The cars are parked on a dark, possibly asphalt surface. In the background, there are some trees and what appears to be a building or structure, though they are less distinct due to the high contrast and grain of the image. The overall scene suggests a large-scale event, a car show, or a massive inventory of vehicles at a dealership.

A batch of Lada cars destined for foreign customers waiting to be loaded on board ship in the port of Riga.

Mr Ikeda said that his firm is one of the five largest trading groups in Japan has been successfully developing mutually advantageous business relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations and the State Committee for Science and Technology

The USSR and Poland are exchanging almost 20 new translations of fiction and books on science and art under contracts between the USSR VAAP and the Polish ZAIKS copyright agencies, signed in May 1982 during the Book Fair in Warsaw. People in Poland can now read their native language Soviet poetry. Yuri Tifonov's latest novel "Time and Place", with a preface by a very interesting Polish artist, Vrubel, written by the well-known Soviet critic Leonid Serebryakov. There will also be a second Polish edition of Yulian Semynov's book "Seven-day Mondays in Spring", which was first received and used to make a TV serial in the USSR. Altogether, in 1982 publishing houses in Moscow and other Soviet republics will issue about 10 translated works by Polish authors, both modern and classical. They include a collection of poems, "Young Poets of Poland", the first two volumes of the collected works of Henryk Sienkiewicz, special publications on astronautic aviation, on the treatment of hysteria and on modern and homemade hydrofoil boats.

Georgi ILYUSHKIN

Last week a protocol was signed in Delhi on the completion of the assembly work and coming into service of the atmospheric and vacuum installations. The first products of the refinery, which will come into full operation next September, have already appeared on the market.

© In 1982-83, a consignment of gantry cranes to lift weights of 50, 80 and 100 tonnes will be delivered to this country from Finland along with two dredges.

capable of handling three thousand cubic metres of soil an hour, and equipment for the dairy industry. These deliveries are envisaged in contracts concluded between Soviet foreign trade associations and the Finnish firms of Kone, Wärtsilä and Hackman.

GDR'S COOPERATION WITHIN CMEA

More than two-thirds of our foreign trade volume is with the CMEA countries, said Horst Sölle, Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR, in an interview with our correspondent. In 1981, the volume of our trade with the CMEA increased by 12 per cent and reached about 18,000 million roubles.

The GDR's trade with the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries is developing under previously concluded long-term trade agreements and annual protocols. Nearly 40 per cent of the GDR's exports in 1981 was the result of specialization and cooperation with other CMEA countries in industry, science and technology, and also joint investment.

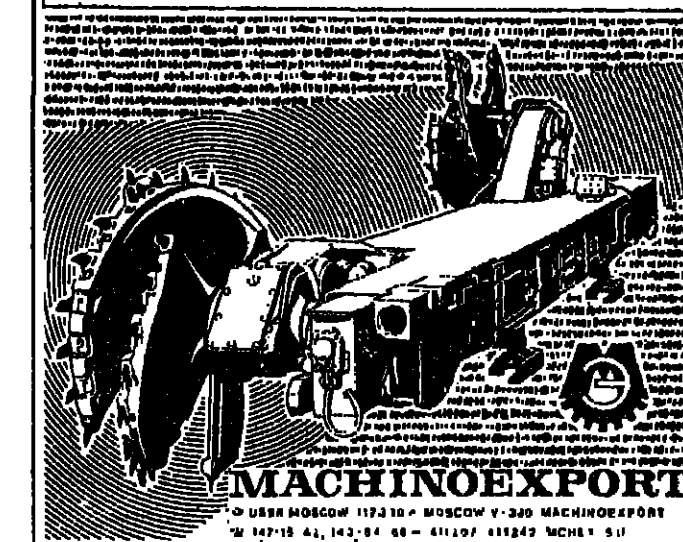
Today, there isn't a single electrical or mechanical engineering plant in the GDR which would not gladly develop business ties with factories in other CMEA countries, the Minister stressed. We cooperate in abt building production of power engineering items, machine tools and the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

Within CMEA, the GDR has been taking part in the construction of nearly 20 projects for the extraction and processing of raw materials and fuels in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community," said Horst Sölle. Among the integrated projects which are of great importance for the GDR is the Ust-Ilimsk Wood-Pulp Factory, the Klembas Asbestos Enrichment Combine, plants for the extraction of iron-bearing ores, and the production of rolled metal and ferroalloys.

Alexander STROGANOV

NARROW-WIDTH MINING CUTTER-LOADERS FOR GENTLY SLOPING AND SLOPING SEAMS:

- all-through mechanization of excavating and conveying coal in seams sloping to 35°, 0.7 m to 3.3 m thick
- operated in the shuttle mode as part of mechanized stowing sets, or with their own roof support
- complete with effective dust-suppression system
- RELIABLE, EASY TO OPERATE, SIMPLE TO MAINTAIN AND REPAIR



SEMINAR FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Recently the UNCTAD Secretariat, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the State Committee for Economic Relations and the USSR Minister for Foreign Trade, Gennady Zhuravlyov, the project coordinator, B. Neville, UNCTAD Secretariat officer, Said Guehria, and others,

istry for Foreign Trade together with the International Trade Center, held an international seminar in Moscow on expanding trade between the socialist countries in Eastern Europe and developing nations.

Participating were trade representatives and advisers from developing countries accredited to the USSR. The seminar was addressed by the First Deputy

COMMISSION MEETS

Moscow was recently the site of the 12th session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Cuban commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, which discussed further Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation and raising its efficiency. Much attention was focused on the development of prospecting and power engineering in Cuba, bilateral cooperation in the nickel and textile industries, etc.

In discussing the progress of the 1981-85 Soviet-Cuban trade agreement plan, it was pointed out that the commitments of both sides were being complied with.

Philately



MARKING COOPERATION IN SPACE

To mark the joint Soviet-French space flight the USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 6-kopek stamp